

C E R T I F I C A T E

The undersigned CHARLES JONGENEEL, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A., head of the War Crimes Section of NETHERLANDS FORCES INTELLIGENCE SERVICE (NEFIS) being first duly sworn on oath deposes and states that the annexed report is a full, true, complete and accurate copy of the original document entitled:

"Sworn Statement of Foppo Rense KRAMER, Headmanager of the Deli Tabakmaatschappij, Medan, dated 30 March 1946,
Signed F. R. Kramer". OH/8187/S

Which document is a part of the official records of the NEFIS.

SIGNATURE:

/s/ Ch. Jongeneel

SEAL

BATAVIA, June 7th 1946.

Subscribed and sworn to before me K. A. de WEEED, first Lieutenant R.N.I.A.,
Higher Official attached to the office of the Attorney General N.E.I.

/s/ K. A. de WEEED

[S T A T E M E N T]

Summary of examination of Popp. Kense KRIEGER, Head-manager of the "DELI TIBAKSIKITSCHAPPIJ", Medan.

duly sworn states:

I am 44 years of age, of Dutch nationality, born at GIELTHOORN. I am at present living at Sultanweg 29, Medan.

On 17 Nov 43 I arrived at PEITING SIANTAN-prison, sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment. We were there 34 Europeans, Political prisoners including three females.

On 31 Aug 45, on which date we were released, only 12 persons had survived the miserable conditions in that prison.

Their names are:

KRIEGER	AUGENSTEIN
REELICK	Mrs. TELLINGS
GASPER	Miss SYMIL
TOOROP	VAN DEN BERG
GREENE	VAN DER SCHULF

[Of whom VAN DEN BERG and VAN DER SCHULF died since.] The two other names I do not recall. I have handed in to the N.I. Red Cross organisation at MEDAN a list of the names of those who died in prison.

[At the end of 1943 the total number of political prisoners (all nationalities incl.) amounted to approx. 550. At Aug 1945 more than 300 of them had died. After my release, at the estate LUKAS, I calculated the exact percentage of mortality being 62%. Causes of death were invariably dysentery, malnutrition, A-vitaminosis, beri-beri. In short all kinds of food-deficiency diseases.

If the Indonesian guards thought that a man was going to die, he was put into a special cell. Each morning a guard came, kicked at the cell-door and shouted: "Are you alive or dead?" On 12 April 35 Mr. KOEK was brought to such a cell to die. He suffered with dysentery and as he could not help himself, nor was taken care of by anybody else, his own cell of course was unspeakably dirty. That same date (12 April) I was moved into Mr. KOEK's cell, dirty as it was, on order of mantri POEMBA, who did not take any notice of my strong protests.]

A few days afterwards I myself got dysentery.

Mr. KOEK lived for another 15 days in his "dying-cell" and passed away on 27 April 45.

[If a man was about to die, but lived too long to one of the guard's opinion, the man was put outside his cell or barrack into the sunshine to speed up his death. I have seen such thing happen myself.

Once it happened that a prisoner, whom the guards supposed to be dead, had been taken away and loaded upon the cart, used for funerals. After a time he was brought back because he was found to be still alive.

The Indonesian doctor ROSKANDAN acted as prison Medicine Officer. This man visited the prison about once a month. The EUROPEANS were just nothing to him. Moreover there was a medical orderly, a Batak named LUKAS, who was not interested at all in the sick. The only medicine we ever got was now and again a spoonful of palmoil and about once a month some kind of liquid belly medicine.]

The Japanese prison-administrator, NISHIMURA, himself never visited us or inspected conditions. His second man, a Japanese, whose name I do not know, made his rounds through the prison daily. The only action he took, however, was beating up now and again the cookhouse-personnel when he states that they had stolen too much of the prisoners' rations.

The food was at first reasonable. From 6 Dec. 1943 already, meals became extremely bad and inadequate in quantity as well as in quality.

For about 40 days our meals consisted then of:

Breakfast: 3 very little pieces of sweet-potato
(weighing boiled certainly less than 100 grams)
Lunch: 4 or 5 little pieces of sweet-potato and a few leaves of
bad quality greens.
Dinner: same as lunch

Either at lunch or at evening-meal a very small piece of salted fish was issued, usually, however, consisting of the head of the fish only.

After 40 days we got every other day maize and rice for midday and evening-meal. Maize average 300 grams a meal (we have counted them!) and rice 7 spoonfulls.

At first we got a piece of boiled meat once a week and half an egg once or twice a week; this ceased, however, after 2 or 3 months. The hard-workers and those of us supervising the work got once a day a so-called foreman's meal in quantity about three times a normal meal. These extras were deducted from the food of the others. The total quantity issued remained the same.

From the very beginning we tried to smuggle our clothes out of the jail in exchange for food. After this had been detected all our clothing and other belongings were taken from us and we were only allowed one pair of shorts, one shirt, one blanket and one grass mat if we had any. We were not even allowed a spoon or a pillow.

Until 1 Jan. 45 Mr. KOEK and I slept together with 109 Chinese and Indonesian political prisoners in a barrack, marked for 44 persons.

[Signed F. R. KRUIER

I certify that I duly translated the above summary to the witness in his own language, prior to his signature which appears above.

Signed VAN DE LANDE

Translator

Sworn before me

VAN DE LANDE Maj
for OC No 4 War Crimes Investigation Team.

This 30 day of March 1946

↓ Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-chief,
Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.]

Authority: ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1, para 7.

EVIDENTIARY DOCUMENT #.

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書類才五六三四号

證明書

下名和蘭軍情報部(N.E.F.)戦争犯罪課長

R.N.I.A 中尉「ヤールスミ・ゲニール」に正式宣誓を為した工別紙添附報告

「九四六年三月三十日附下R.N.I.A署名、メキシコ市アリタタス・メキシコ支配人オホ・シ・ス・クレ・ト・宣言書陳述書」O.M.ハ・セ・ト題スル原本、全及ニシテ眞実、完全且正確ナル復寫ヲ行ヒト及該原本が和蘭軍情報部、正式記録、一部ナルトシテ証言陳述ス

和蘭軍
情報部印

署名「ヨ・ゲニール」署名
於メキシコ一九四六年六月七日

本職 蘭領東印度檢察官長事務局附高寄官

R.N.I.A 中尉「K.A. テウ・ヤード」面前に於て署名し宣誓せり
K.A. テウ・ヤード 署名

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書類第五六三四号

OM/ハニセ/

陳述書

オランダ市「デリ」及び「マヤ」に在る支配人「オホー・ス・ス・ス」
記同東約

正式に宣誓し、上陳述ス

私、和蘭國籍、有シ「ギイト・ホーレン」ニ生シ四十才ヲアタラス。現在オランダ市
「スルタン・スザーク」ニ在る番地ニ住ミ居ラス。

一九四三年十二月十七日、私、十五年監禁、判決ヲ受テ、「マヤ」ニ
刑務所ニ到着シタ。其処ハ三名ノ婦人、合テ三十四名、
政治人政治犯が居リタ。

我々が解放サレタ一九四五年八月三十一日十二名、ニカ收容所、悲惨
状態ニ耐エテ生キ残りタ。

* * * * *

彼等、中「ヴァン・デル・ベルク」及「ヴァン・デル・ニヤーク」ハ其後死ニタ。

* * * * *

一九四三年、終リハ各國人、合テ政治犯收容者、総數ハ約五五名
ニ昇リタ。ソシテ一九四五年、八月迄ニ彼等、中三百名以上が死
ニシタ。「マヤ」ニ所有地ヲ解放サレタ後、實際死亡率ハ六ニ一ナルコトヲ
計算シタ。死因ハ例外ナシニ毒刑、栄養不良、マヤニ在ル症、
脚氣ニテリ要スルニ総ニ種類、食物缺乏症デアリタ。

若シインドネシア人、守衛或ハ人ガ死ニカケテナルト思フタラバ其人、

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特別監房へ入らした。母朝平衛をヤミ来。監房、扉を足で蹴り「オオ、生キテルカ死ニカ」ト怒鳴りこみ。一九四五年四月十二日。
「コウジ氏、右様、監房へ无々辱せ進レテカ」ト云。彼、赤痢ヲ患洋居リコミ。自分一人デヤミテコトモ出来ズ又他、誰カヲモセ話ヲサレカッタデ。彼、監房、言ヒ様モ無ク不潔デアリマシタ。ソ、同日(四月十三日)私、汚い儘、「コウジ氏、監房へ」コソトリ「ホエルデ、命令ヲ移カレシタ。彼、私、強硬ニ抗議ニ何、注意モ拂ヒセデシタ。

* * * * *

若武ル人死ニカケテハキガソレニシテハイツテ元息ガアリマゲルト平衛ニ依テ若ヘシルト其、人、死ヲ早マル爲ニ。彼、監房或ハ兵舎外、日光、當ル所へ出サレシタ。私自身其、様々光景ヲ目撃シマシタ。當テ次ノ様々事件ガアリマシタ。即チ平衛が死ニテナルト思フニ一停房ガ外へ進レ出サレ葬儀ニ使ハレル事ニ積マシタ。暫クシテ彼、未ダ生キテカレコトガ判ツタ爲ニ進レ戻サレシタ。
インドネシア人医士「ロスカンター」が收容所軍医トシテ働イデマシタ。此、男ハ收容所ヲ一月一回バカリ訪シマシタ。彼ニトテハ歐洲人何ノ関心モアリマセデシタ。其、上「ルカスト言フ「バタック」人看護兵ガ居マシタ。彼、病人ニ付、何、興味モ持ツデマセデシタ。
我々が此、言ヲ貫ツタキ中ト言モ、ハ只、時々一匙、棕桐油ト月二回四或ハ輕、液作腸茶、ニテシタ。

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署名 F.R. スイマー

右、要約、右記証人署名ニシテ証人、國語ニ
正ニシテ報告シタルコトヲ証明ス

署名 ガンヂ・ランド 報告者

元四年三月三十日

本職、面前ニ於テ宣誓セリ、

〇〇才四戦争犯罪調査團

陸軍少佐 ガンヂ・ランド

東南アジア聯合軍陸軍總司令官

ニヨリ上記調査、為 收權サシタリ

東南アジア聯合軍陸軍戦争犯罪

訓令中一号 第七項ノ權能ニヨル。

no 4